## WINE IN VIRGINIA.

GRAPE CULTURE IN THE STATE.

Making Wine in Albemarle County-Ylews of Prominent Men on American Wine-Making in the Old Dominton-The Monticello Wine Company.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. Soutz, VA., June 15.—Albematic County was formed in the year 174t room Goodbland. It is situated at the eastern base of the libus Ridge. Mountains, and contains seven hundred and twenty equate filles. The average price for land in this county is 512 per sere. The Ravanna River flows through the center of the county, emptying into the James. Two trunk lines of railroads traverse it from north to south and from east to west. The first

IN THE CHESAPPARE AND ONIO, with its western connections on the Pacific and its eastern at Newport News, affording traffic across the continent by rall on laster time than any other trans-continents route, and the Virginia Midhand Enliway and its system of connections from Roston to New Orleans, thus giving outlets for passenger and freight business to all the markets of the world. The lands of this county are of a superior quality, and kept in a high state of cultivation by the energetic farmers living here. It is well watered by the James and Ravanna filvers and their tributaries. The principal agricultural products are wheat, oats, tobacco, and corn, which are yielded in great abundance, owing to the first play of the soil and splendid climate. THE PRUITS ARE

apples, which grow to greater perfection than in any other section of the country; penches, pears, cherios; pums, and grapes. The grape culture is carried on to a greater extent here than in any county in the State. Several varieties of fine dimber are found within its borders. Minerals are found to some exacut, compaising the following; Gold, fron, plumbare, slate, and grantic. Grazing is rap dly developing, as shown by the therease of their horns, Holachi, Jers, and other breeds of rantic; the Percheron horse, and sheep of the Southdown, Coiswold, Merino, and other kinds. Several large flouring mills, cotton and wooles mills, and a marbicizing size company are in successful operation in the counts, producing nods in quality equal to any made in the Union. This is easiled THE GRAPE COUNTY

of the Old Deninion, producing the finest grapes and native wines in the United States. In view of this important fact, a few enterprising gentlement in 1873 formed the Moniteelle Wine Company, with beadquarters at Charlotteville. A limited amount of grape, vines had been planned by a few persons who expected to ship the products for table use. It was found that, while for a limited time each year some kinds would be profitable, it could not to relied on for an entire crop and all kinds of grapes. Although the grapes were breathy and the well, each man was not able to the particle of the profitable A FINE GRAPE COUNTRY,

and the cultivation of this fruit should be en-couraged as a branch of farming, which, how-ever, could not be done without a local marke at fair prices, which who sellens would erout. The first season the company made 5,00 gallons of wine. For a long time grapes slowly but stendily grew in favor. Now the production of which in the county is 50,000 gallons. Large quantities are sulpped to-northern markets every year.

shipped to northern markets every year.

\*\*XARINTIS OF GRAPIS.\*\*

A large number of kinds were tried at first, many of them proving worthless. Those engaged in graje culture have settled down upon the following varieties as the test neapted to litis section, viz. Concord, Ives, Martina, Lady, Catawba, Dehaware, Clinton, Norton, Cynthiana, and Cunningham. For wine, as to quality, health, and vigor of vine, the tast three predominants in avor. Catawba and belaware do better on higher elevations. There are in the county five, hundred acres in bearing this year, three hundred in different stages of grawth. Two hundred acres were set out this spring notwithstanding the high price and scarcity of lains of the kinds wanted. Of the new plantings, one half were Nortons, with first project for a good crop of plants this season and reasonable prices. Indications point to a planting next year of five hundred acres were in this county.

INDUCEMENTS.

Good grape lands can be bought near local markets and unifronds from \$15 to \$29 per acre. Much cheeper lands can be purchased further out from transpor allon. The planting of inost, wire, and labor up to bearing four years will cost from \$90 to \$15 per acrs. Over \$250 per acrs has been realized from the crops, but a lair estimate is from \$90 to \$100 net. This uncutation is bessed on the prices given by the Monicello Who Company, varying from two to five cents per pound for grapes. For some kinds and some sensons these figures are largely increased by shipping north for table use, more or less of which is done each year.

THE MONICELLO WINE COMPANY'S CELLARS were destroyed by fire in the fall of 1881. Steps INDUCEMENTS.

THE MONTICELLO WINE COMPANY'S CELLARS were destroyed by are in the sail of 1881. Steps were immediately taken by this energetic company to rebuild and enlarge on an improved plan. The following is a practical description of the new cellar: A double arched wait, fire-proof and thoroughly ventilated, has the capacity of holding 100,000 gailons of wine. This vanit is for the storage of finished wines; the next story is for making the wine; the third story is for fermenting the must. The entire structure is of brick and granite, the vanits being under ground. The whole structure is perfectly equipped with the latest and bost appliances for handling and treating the grazes and must until perfected into marketable wines. The wines are in charge of Monsleir J. Arnaud, of Bordeaux, France, whose cruitre life has been devoted to grape culture and handling wines in his native country. The first four years this company experienced serious difficulties in getting the trade to take hold of their native wines. In 1878 this was evercome, and probably materially a deed, from the reason that the company were awarded a silver medial at the Industrial Paris Exposition in that year, the hishest award made to American still wines. At present the productions

till wines. At present the productions

ARE REARDLY DESCRETE OF
to the large wine houses in New York, at remainerative prices. There are a number of other counties in the State where grapes are extensively
grown and made into sood wines. But this county
has taken the lead on account of the local market,
which has been created at the very doors of the
vireyard-men by the Monticelle Wine Company.
When this enterprise was first started it was predieted by many of the old "moss-backs," whose
ideas run in the ruts of 1780, that it would be a
failure. It is not, but a success. In qualification
of what we have said we give the options of Mr.
William Saunders, the superintendent of the
Agricultural Department of the United States at
Washington, D. C., in his annual report on grape
culture. Mr. Saunder's opinions are entitled to
great consideration. On American

great consideration. On American

WINES AND GRAPES HE SAYS:

A recent examination of American wines and
the progress of grape culture has impressed mevery strongly with regard to the vast proportions
and importance which this interest is assuming,
the energy and intelligence with which it is being
conducted, and the curcuraging prespects that, in
the main, have so far attended these efforts. Notwithin and in the subject is still in its intioney, and in a great measure only experimental,
main it is now desired to establish permanent excellence, upon which the inture value of this interest must minuately depend as a source of
mational industry and wealth, the necessity and
importance of careful and systematic observation
in everything relating to the subject is foreibly
apparent, so that if error exist they may at once
be corrected, and their effects are sixed be one they
have become typical or injurious to the character
of the products of this interest.

IN THE OLD WOLLD,

Where there is only one species of the grape-ving the varieties are very numerous, and vary considerably in their qualities as to hardness, productivenes, size, flavor, &c. A distinction is also maintained between those varieties must suitable for table use and those varieties in at suitable for table use and those valued for the production of wine. In America there are access? species, preserving well marked distinctions both in but and follage, as also, what is of much importance in their practical culture, pecularities in their health and feeded from the mark as well as adeptability to certain climates and localities, qualities of great significance, but which have been a most if not entirely overlocated. IN THE OLD WORLD,

pose. A shough it may reach a condition of maturity sufficient for
a Parasathe Table Parit,
most of the vari the of this class require a long
and law rade season to soften and break down
the sold purp of which they are largely composed, and when we take this consideration the
tendency to the and, both in the foliage and the
fruit of this species, which still further retards
growth or hasters apparent repening, we have
sentile reasons for the great variety of opinious
constantly discominated as to the value of these
varieties as when grapes, and the assumed becaukey of attempting to seld, by artificial means,
what may are has legitimately failed to produce.
A class of grapes that will mature under a lower
degree of maximum summer temperature than the
above is represented by the Chitom, a variety of
this species will conflicted (ray). This species is
comparatively free from disease, and the varieties
possess other increase which would seem to point
them out as worthy of attention for which grapes.
It may be that none of the varieties yet produced
from L.P. hashly have all the requisites required,
but so the as is ay be indicated by the produced
of subject in the judge the Chitom with when
approximate and and the produced of subject in the judge the Chitom with when

constitions of linear and soil north of the parallel of 19 morth inside and soil north of the parallel of 19 morth inside a show a heavier must, as indicated by the seathermeter test, than the juics of the catalytic parallel of the seathermeter test, than the juics of the catalytic parallel of the seathermeter test, than the juics of the authorities has been called to this infernal nutsiance time and again, but no notice has been called for a popular wise, at heaging to divines are recorded as saving been postneed from the variety. The improvement of this species is especially worthy of a tention by Northment graph graph and looking to the bardines and uniform the stier from the crigination of batter varieties. From used than may yet in culting the catalytic test of the present of the parallel of the first y, their adaptibility to maintain heatth of the frairy, their adaptibility to maintain the first y, their adaptibility to maintain the single flower of the parallel of the first y, their adaptibility to maintain the top of their variety. The improvement of the special test of the parallel of the first y, their adaptibility to maintain the top of their variety. The maintain the house of the same of the same of the variety of a tention by Northment graph gra GROWS UNDER THE SAMP

male limit for which, each washey, will surceed. Althoush good which shave been produced from belief the species moleculy get it is believed that a contract the species moleculy get it is believed that contract the species moleculy get it is believed that contract the species moleculy get it is believed that contract the species moleculy get it is believed that contract the species moleculy get in the plant of greatly surprise quality. There are, honever, other varieties in the states of virginity. There are, honever, other varieties it let be most force and between the get and the states of virginity, and decentively. The production of all the states of virginity, and decentively. The production of all the states of virginity, and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity in the states of virginity is a state of virginity. The proposed states of virginity and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity in the states of virginity is a state of virginity. The proposed states of virginity and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity and decentively. The production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity in the production of a state of virginity is a state of virginity in the virginity of the other than the states of virginity in the virginity of the state of virginity is a state of virginity in the virginity of the

States must be backed upon as the great producing regions of this continent for a certain clars of fine wines, not excepting california and other favored sections of the Paellie coast. We must depend upon this section for the "COMING WINE GRAPK."

We make the following extract from the report to the United States commissioner at the Paris Universal Exposition in 1867 on the culture and produces of the grape and wine in Au et al. "The exhibition of wines at the Universal Exposition of 1867 was large. Every wine-growing country of Europe, as well as Australia Camada, California, and other sections of Ne'rh and South America were represented." As there were no jurors from the United States, our American wines were not subscribed to so furl and fair an examination as they were cattled its, and to remedy this omission a special committee was appointed by the board of commissioners to make an examination of the wines of our own and other countries, and to report of commissioners to make an examination of the wines of our own and other countries, and to report expectally after reference to wine-growing in America. As regards Franch whites, full reliance cannot be placed on what is furnished to the American traveler at hotels and cates, or even what is sold than at the shops, no matter what price he pays.

price he pays.

As ANERICA IS RESTINED TO RECOME
a great wine-producing coontry, her people ought
to be better nequainted than they are with the
higher grades of fareign wines, but they have as
yet drank so little of these that their similard of
excellence remains comparatively low. Our
American vineyards compare very well with those
of France, and so do our cellars, presses, and
casks, so that an elaborate report on methods
would be of but little benefit, and might even mislead.

process of making red wine, however, American manufacturers are but little informed, for the reason that until recently they have had no grapes sminable for the purpose; but new that we have discovered those executent varieties, the "Norton" and "Ives" seedlings, our estimate of the value of them has been very greatly raised by comparing wine from them with some of the highest grades of foreign productions. Your committee would say, in conclusion, that from what comparison we have been able to make between the better samples of American whiles now on exhibition at the Paris exposition, with foreign whose of similar character, as well as from the experience of many European wine-tasters, we have formed a higher estimate of our own ability to produce good wines than we had heretofore; and from our investigations in vine culture, we are now more conditent than ever that America can and will be a great wine-growing country. All that is necessary for as to rival the choices produce the control of other parts of the world, will ore long come with practice and experience. We have already several excellent varieties of the grape borne on American soil, and smited to it a soil extensive and varied onough for every range of quantity and quality. Who would discover a patch of ground capable of yielding a "Johannisberger," a Tokay, or a "Mangeaux," need only make diligent and careful scarch, and somewhere between the lakes and the guifand the two oceans that circumscribe our vineyard territory, he will be sucre to find it. OF THE MUCH NOBE COMPLICATED

# THE STAR ROUTES.

What is Said of the Prosecution and the

Those who have heard the proceedings thus far cannot fail to see that the defendant representa-tives have made most careful and complete preparation for their work in court. When they make objections they promptly support them by arguments elaborately prepared in advance, and by all cauthorities and precedents which can be found. m the other hand, the prosecutors, who have laed night and day in studying and classifying the duminous evidence, do not seem so well equired for the legal contests which frequently occur his difference could be plainly seen in the debar this morning over the admission of the Rertell contendent. Mr. Ker, who drew the indictoents and who has been conducting the examination of witnesses relating to certain fundamental matters of record, is at a great disadvantage because of his deamers. Although Colonel Biles opening speech strongly impressed jury, one would judge from appearances that thus far the jury has been more pleasantly affected by the manners of the defense than by the manners of the prosecution. This might be expected for the prosecution are dealing with stern facts in a severe way, while the defendants' counsel, expert in protecting accused persons, pursue methods which tend to conciliate and appeal to the twelve men upon whose verticitiesy depend. The defendants and their lawyers are by no means an uniappy group of men in appearance. They seem to enjoy the trial and to be already sure that the result will be in their favor. The array of defending lawyers deserved especial notice, for several of the ten are mon of exceptional ability, and the combination of legal talent has been skilifully made. To each has been assigned his part in the general plan of defense, and some may not be heard until the evidence is all in. While their tactics before the beginning of the trial may not the heard until the evidence is all in, while their tactics before the beginning of the trial may not he heard until the evidence is all in, while their factics before the beginning of the trial may not the fearl until the evidence is all in, while their factics before the beginning of the trial may not he fearl until the evidence is all in, while their factics before the beginning of the trial may not the fearl until the evidence is all in, while their factics before the beginning of the trial may not the fearl until the evidence is all in, while their factics before the well they will preduce. Washington correspondence, New Pork Times.

A Romance of the South.

After crossing the Teche I rode about in the sugar-cane fields of one of pry friends, but looked in vain for his house. By dint of questioning, how-ever, I at last succeeded in finding it. I found my-self completely charmed for the rest of the eveanily, Some of the family leaends which they related were truly romanile. One which was especially so I cannot refmin from repealing. It was in the reign of Kerry III, of France, that the founder of the family—an English affect—refired from the army and went to Roben. Here he met and wood a young Frenchwoman, and they were beliefuled. As the mairiage ceremony was being performed they were separated at the very altar by the violence of a mob inclied by some religious function to one of those massacras of Professional so common in those days. The Englishman followed his wife to Paris, and there lest all trace of her. He sought refuge in the wide of the New World, and there, cight years afterward, he met his wife in one of the settlements. The story, of which I have given only the main points is romantic enough for a novellest specto chaborate. This family, originally from Alabams, is not older than many others in the South. And this—age of institles—farmishes the key to many of the social customs of the South.—Leunann Letter in the Boston Transcript. ring by the conversation of my hostess and her

having started, Mr. Manning wanted \$30,000 to erect a public building at Oxford, Mes. Mr. Bur-rowsneked what was the population of Oxford, and Mr. Manning repiled about \$390.—Critic, 7th. and Mr. Manning repited about 3,940.—Critic, 7th.
Colonel Manning's recent action in securing the
passage of a bill providing that the Federal court
for the norther district of Mississippi shall hereafter be in it abernately at Oxford and Aberdeen
has so exasperated the denizes of the first named
that so exasperated the denizes of the first named
country town that he realizes the necessity of doing something to placate them; heree the proposed \$50,000 position at public expense. The Oxfird Falcon has a cardinate, not Colonel Manning and hitterly opposes that gentleman's pretes them to a renomination. Colonel Manning's
persistency in seeking the proposed appropriation
for the furthermice of this personal amount will
event nothing. Congress will scarce consent to
auch an expenditure of public money.

Correct Again.

To the Editor of The Heavillacian:
The police seem to have "let up" on the yelling street uncksters. The public and especially the sice, were afforded so much relief hat yearby the suppression of these hideous, ear-perfeing eries that they are sorry to find the nulsance tolerated again.—Accoming Sorr.
The street hicksters do not make half as much

noise as the slop-gatherers, knocking down people's

lome an' red the bouse with the broom, so I will," siz sile.
"Ol, den't be makin' a sheep's talls av yerself," sex I; "It's not for fightin' at all that we're goin' till getter, it's for till puriest agens bossian," sex I; "so away withye, sex I; "gain make yerselves comforts one. Gind evenin till ye, Misther Maddon, sex I till Heary; "is this yer brother ye have with ye!" sex I.

"It is," sex he; "its me brother Andhrew," sex I; "Foor monthis just," sex Andhrew.
"Ye're not long out here, Andhrew?" sex I.
"Ye're not long out here, Andhrew?" sex I.
"Ye're motting is," sex Andhrew.
"An' have ye wrought ony since ye're been over?" sex I.
"Well," sex Henry, "he has, I used me onfuents with our lale Councilmon Dan Gibers, an' he got him lottli a sityashin till dirive an' oderiass ascevater kyart;" but he's tired av it, an' I want till see can I get him some kind av a saft political job," sex he.
"More power till yer chow, Tienry," sex I; "but "but."

tili see can I get him some kind av a saft political job," sez he.

"More pawer till yer elbow, Henry," sez I; "bud don't ye think ye're a thrifle too speedy about gettin' him in!" sez.

"Not a bit," sez Henry, "there's nothin' lek takin' time be the toop-leek, as the sayin' is," sez he; "an' av this is an Ondipindint movemint, I consided that ye windent mind av a mon wor not a citizen itself," sez he.

"Oh, bud, Henry," sez I, "this isn't for the purpose av gettin' satyanhing for onybudy that this meetin' is," sez i; "les illi purcet agent bein' led be the nose be bosics," sez i, "an' gantleain," sez I, "it's lessin's time we are, an' I'm consided that it wid the bettier for him till organize," sez I, "Phat's that," sez ould Metonicy, "Phat d'ye mane be thon remarks, sez he.

"Phy," sez I "It's till clack a chairman an' a secretary," sez I, "ho as we can purceed till burness, soz I,
An', as I had the thing all cut and dhried with Stephen Met'arty, he ris up an' moved that Garishid McPod, the pure pairot an' Christian gan-

ness, sex I.

Al', as I had the thing all cut and dhried with Stephen McCarty, he ruz up an' moved that Garibaidi McFod, the pure patriot an' Christian gantemon, be our chalman, whuch motion wor curred with grate appliance.

So I var up, an' istin' a stand at the end av the room I thank'd thim for the unsholshited honer that they had confarred upon me. Bad ould Limpey McCaffrey ruz up an' sez he:

"Phat d'ye mane be an ossholshited honer, phin ye wor woth uvery mou in the habefund this mornin, workin' wuth thim for Ill clart ye prasident av this getherin'? sez he.

"Jisther McCaffrey," sez J. "thou spache av yours is obspraintaintary, an' comes annuther the head av 'impecunious remarks." Don't ye know that 'onsholishited' is merely a figyer av space, an' is always used be gaulemin anonther the arcumisances, "sex I. "Sure, dident I hear Misther Lex, the prasident av the Cammon Connell, wuth me own ears use it phin he were clasted? I lussure yex that it's the proper thing till say," sex I, "an' ye'll be till purge yearelf av yer contimpt before we can go on, 'ses I.

"Is it till ax yer partion ye mane?" sex he.

"It is nothin clae, 'sex I.
"Well, ye may go till blazes thin, befoor I'll do It, 'sex he, "Well, ye meage of the search and the worth and thin a control of the well, ye needen ay ye don't want till," sex I.

"It is nothin' ciso," sex I.
"Wedl, ye may go till blazes thin, befoor I'll do
it," sex he.
"Wedl, ye medent av ye don't want till," sex I.
"bud it's the proper thing till do," sex I. "So we
wull purceed till buzinces," sex I, "be elactin' a
sacretary, "sex I.
"I'll nominate mesself," sex Henry McAdoo.
"Phat wull I have till do?" sex he.
"A mon can't nominate himself for nothin,"
sex I: "It's not regular," sex I.
"It's as gude as for wan mon till fix up a job
wuln another mon till nominate him for anything.
Put that in yer pipe an'smoke it," sex he.
"I would wush till remmek," sex I, that av the
gentlemon's remarks are derackted till me, that I
will wran moself in the invulnerable mantel of
ineffable scorn and thrate thim wuth the contimpt
which they decaree," sex I.
"Ob, no more av yer ould chat," sex Tim Whalen: "bud spakin's wibraim" sex be, "it's consatted I am, Garibaldi, that ye ought till send out
for sometim' till 'pay yer futtin," sex he.
"Well," sex I, "the remark is not phat might be
called exactly proper, bud I wall respond, "Here
Well," asx I, "the remark is not phat might be
called exactly proper, bud I wall respond, "Here
Wulliam Tammas, 'sex I till me boy that wor in
the kitchin', "away out an' get a quart av the bist
whusky not get a pound av thbacey forbye,"
sex I.
"Dye think I'm goin till carry whusky for these

av an Onderindint movemint in ver own tamily,"
sez he. "Troth, ye have yer own throubles,"
sez he. "Gantlemin," sez I, "these are private mothers
av me own, bud av ony man has onything till
offer, I'm realy," sez I, "till hear it: so plat is
the playsure av the meetin," sez I.

"Well, av it's for playsure we're gethered," sez
John McCracken, "I think the worthy prasident
might give hus a bach av a comic song," sez he,
"Ye misuntherstand me, John," sez I. "Pini I
ax phat's the playsure av the meetin', I mane busmess, not singlin'; I mane phat are yez goin' till do,
for I wish till get an account av it intill the Press,
for it seems they will publish averything phat
smacks of ondependence, an' it wut ill become
huz for till have it till say that we done nothin' at
all bud sing comic songs an' thrunk liker," sez,
"I move we adjourn a few minutes for refrashmints," sez Wullie Patton, as the liker kem in.
"Carried unanamously," sex I; an' we tuk snifters apiece, an' mine braced me up wontherfully,
"Now," sez I, "come, come; let hus do somesomething; let hus cry down the bosses an' yearn
for ratorrum on somethin'. Who'sgoin' till be the
saicrelary."

Bud none av thib wud take it. Henry McAdoo
wor high up for it till he foun' out he wad have
till do the writin', an' then he seed he had a sore

Sacrelary?"

Bud none av thib wod take it. Henry McAdoo wor high up for it till he foun out he wad have till do the writin', an' then he sed he had a sore finger and cudent hould a pen, bud I misdoobt very much av there wor not a betther rayson nor thon wan for it. Howanduver, Limper McLaffrey wor for hus gettin fu somethin' about the wrongs av ould freiand, phin Wullie Patton sad that we dident come here till discush any thing av the kind. "Let the Irab, phat rew av thim that's in Ireland, link out for thimselves," see Whille, Well, ould McCaffrey got tearn' mad, an' himself and Patton Johnet till call other lians, phin I saw it war time for till intherfere. "Gantlemin." see I. "take yer sates. Mister McCaffrey, "see I. "ye're out av orther," see I. "Oh, y, ye're castin' up me lameness till me now," see he, "land, be me sowl, av I wor in orther, there's no mon in the house cud call me a lair an' get away wuth it," see he.

So we pof him pactified at the rear, an' we all the dhrinks around, but be dammed av I and get getter there for. "Gantiemin," see I. "yes wull have till do somethin, for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got around that there's goin' till be a meetin' here the night, an' av we don't do somethin', for it's got ar

"I offer till fill up the vial agen, as I see that it's empty," see be.
"Oh, heavens," seg I.
"Carried unaismoosly," seg Andbrew McAdoo.
"I wargoln' till tell Andbrew that he wor too free h, only that there wor a scirt aff him that made me consate that that cheere wor a scirt aff him that made me consate that that doesn' too fresh' might not a been a shurtable axpression till make. Howandher, I got out ay consac ay gettin' tilim till do onything, forbyes that it wor till darink whitsky an' smoke, an ather a wer phile they joined till sing somgs, an' I wer sixerd av me life that Jame Ann wad came in in the hoigh av it. So I joined till fint that a motion till adjourn wad be resaved; bud, be heavens, it wor no use; they move beeded may so pain I consated that it wor hear hand time for the outd blade till come home I med an excuse an slapped out av the back dure, for I cud make a purty gade guess phat wad hoppen phin she did come.

The statemed across the sthreet an' hid in an so I slupped scross the sthreet an hid in an

ley, an', sure enough, here she kem along an' ened the dure, an' she just let wan roar out av opened the dure, an site just let wan roar out av her.

"Phere's Garibaldi MoFodt" sez she, "Is it takin lave av his wuts he is still be fottin his house be tirrhot untill a shebeen house? Away out of this, ye drunken blaygards, or, his beavens, I'll lie some av yoz dead at me feet," ser she.

Well, my yez had a seen them a country out? Outd Limpey Metafrey wor the lasht, and he mopped on the dure step for till angy with sec, which wor had Judgeanin to him, sor she lufted her fit and gav him was dirive in the rear that sent him spannin' until the middle av the stirret, an' she shut the dirre wint a bang.

Well, I joined till be judus about plut I wind get meself plut I wint trini the house, bud just thin I heard her holtyin on me out av the back dure, in,' see I till meself, see I, 'be dammed had I might as well be lung for an ould sheep as a limb, an it will be no worse av I go home in two or three hours, nor it wind be now, nor as bad," for she wor in a tarrible rige.

Fo, is it wer no mare nor ten o'clock, I consated it wild be a gade plan tilling down town an' luk up a hewspaper repositer an' give him an account av the menting—out, a 'ye see, an again account, hear i wind the would in well in print.

Well, I fell in wuth wan at Fufth an' Chesnut,

What They Accomplished and Hew the Meeting Broke Up.

That eminent statesman of Philadelphia, Mr. Daribaidd McFod, came home from a pleasure tip flow, the Delaware fliver the other day, and met by appointment at his home a number of gautlemen who were anxious to join the Independent movement in Pennsylvania. Is his own way be called the weeting in the columns of the Saminy Transcript of that elly its follows:

So, phin Jane Ann an' mucif got the length of the house there were a grate getheria' stready on the sidewalk. An', see Jane Ann, till ne, see she. "I hore yuz wull "Now, Garibaldi," see she, "I hore yuz wull "Now, Garibaldi,

Engineer Melville.

The Washington dispatches published yesterday stating that Lieutenant Danenhower had received letters by mail from Engineer Melville created a flutter of excitement in the prefty little home of the Arctic hero, Melville, at Sharon Hill. "Probable "said Mrs. Melville, "Letters were inclosed in bly," said Mrs. Melville, "letters were inclosed in

little family more cruelly had he tried to break our hearts. When he had been in New York a day I received a dispatch from a third person saying: 'Lieutamant Damenhower has news from Melville; meet him at Continental Hotel to-morrow.' This message alane was stifficient to morthly me, but I was in the act of answering it when I noticed the signature, which was that of a person with whom our relations have been, to toil but half the truth, very disagreeable, and I countarnanded the reoly. When Lieutenant Damenhower arrived in Philadelphia I received another dispatch from the same preson, as follows:

"Leurenant Damenhower regress your not being here. Can you come and see him?"

"This I received while at the bedaids of a dying friend, and another dispatch came from a third-party as follows:

"Bring children—fast train—Damenhower requests it—Continental Hatel, before noon.' You will observe that Damenhower had not himself tele raphed me a word, although upon his arrival in Philadelphia I had to egraphed him a message of comgravitation. All this time I was watching the last moments of a dying friend. That eventing I received the following dispactic, the first sent by Danenhower: "Arrangements having been made for my reception at Washington, unknown to ma, I regret I c mot comply with your invitation to call at present but will come from Washington expressly to do so;" and, would you believe it, he went by our little station within arm's reach of my little girls, who were panting for news from Papas'; which has been flying at half-mast since the news of poor Caphain. De Long's and fate, and went to Washington in attend a public reception! Had he gone by to see his dead mother I should have been content to wait until he could return; but he had seen all of his family, and, with theories and him had, were waiting through the value of the shadow of death on the feet son whom a word. The messages which come were all onterested the turned in sweary footatops back again to save, if pessible, those who were lost, and could

#### MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE.

To the Ediller of The Republican:

In March last, during the session of the circuit court for Kemper Canuty, Mississippi, Leon Stewart, a white Democrat, was convicted of grand larceny, also of embezzioment, being charges with liaving converted the county funds to his own use while canny treasurer, but his case was taken to the supreme court, and he still remained in the county jail. Last Thurshay night a half-dozen men attacked the jail, everpoweed (7) the guard, and released Stewart and another white man, and a Republican, was convigted at the same term of the court of playing cards with a minor. He is now serving out a sentence of fifteen mantle in the positeotiary for that offense. Comment is the peniteotiary for that offense condition to an existing Democratic official. Both Turner and Stewart was without doubt guilty, but was likely to be a troublesome candidate in opposition to an existing Democratic official. Both Turner and Stewart was without doubt guilty, but was likely to be a troublesome candidate in opposition to an existing Democratic official. Both Turner and Stewart was without doubt guilty, but was likely to be a troublesome candidate in opposition to an existing Democratic official. Both Turner and Stewart were true to the Kemper County mob. "Jule" Griffin being locked in a cage made of iron bars, saw the terrible crime of the 29th of April, 1877, and was in a few feet of little Johnnie when he fell with his hand shot of and his heart shot out. Julius Griffin reported that some members of the mob had frequently troubled him, by insisting on his promise to testify the what did not occur, and refusing to territories of the Episcopal faith, but crifient. He control of the Mallorya, two directory deminics of the Episcopal faith, but crifient. They have traited for the Mallorya, two directory in the county and he county and the county and the county and the county and the selection of the phisocopal faith, but crifient, belonging to the "church militiant." They have intended in the county and the To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

el exacily proper, el exacily exacily el exacily ness those people by preaching the heauty of

An Electric Ice Storm.

Texas is a country of marvels. Wonderful things are constantly happening. Strange stories are told, and stranger truths are developed. A week ago to-day a cloud a little larger than a mans hand passed over the Big Wichita valley, eighteen miles north of us. It lingered but a moment, yet in that noment unheard of things transpired. It did not hall but there dropped electric ice. Pieces of ice five inches in diameter, fifteen inches around, were hurled from the upper realms, dashing upon the ground like cannon balls from heavy artilliery, lozents of pieces were gathered up and weighed and found to run from fifteen to twenty ounces, one piece broke through the new pine shingles on Tom Gee's house, and descending went through the pine celling over the sitting room. At another house, Colonel Whaley's we believe, a piece struck the stovepipe projecting from the roof and cut it off as smooth as could have been done by an immense cleaver. A number of sheep on Sche Broet, farm wore killed, and we have heard of a few cattle having their legs broken. Fortunately there were but one or two pieces to the acre fell. Had they fallen in numbers like hall stones usually come, the entire district would have been one vastruin—a mingled heap of animal and vegetable life gone out—henvielly Shicke. moment unheard of things transpired. It did not

THE ROAD THAT VANDERBILT. This is the road that Vanderbilt.

This is the curve that's in the This is the cut that hides the curve that's in the

This is the Spuyion Duyvil town that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the ides the curve that's in t Road that Vanderbill.

This is the parliamentary train that came the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

That came in the parliamentary train Down to Spayten Duyvil that lies by the cut that Road that Vanderbilt. Duse are the bottles that there and then

This is the man who pulled the bell,

This is the man who pulled the bell,
Who drank softee of the fire of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spurten Doyvil that lies by the cut that
hides the curve that's in the
Itoad that Vanderbilt. This is the engine from Tarrytown

This is the engine from Tarrytown
That is the dark came thundering down
And rushed with all its night and main
straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell,
Who drank so free of the fire of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
bows to Spayres Dayvit that lies by the cut that
hides the curve that's in the
Boad that Vanderbilt. Phose are the wounded, those are the slain, These are the wounded, those are the stain, Victims of that night of pain, When the engine from Turrytown In the dark came thundering down And rushed with at its might and main Straight into the waiting train That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell, Who drain so free of the fire of hall That was in the bortless there and then

That belonged to the representative mon

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

surroundings have been retouched by the painter and decorator, and everything starts off with a big boom. The hotel is a are looking forward to a very successful section, and to proportionately large dividends. Evrything promises well now certainly. How the labor troubles and the attendant stringency of the money market will affect their calculations time will only show. The New Yorker is particularly favored as to resorts, vicing in that respect with London and Paris. I know of no city of equal size that has within casy accessibility so many charming retreats for the pleasure-seeker or invalid.

"THERE NAME IS LEGION."

the mail to Lleuienant Panenhower for us," and after a few moments slience she continued, "I do not like to speak unkindly of a brave man, but Lleuienant Panenhower could not have treated our lieuienant Panenhower could not have treated our little family more cruelly had he tried to break our hearts. When he had been in New York a day I received a directly family more cruelly and the description of the family and frequently, and one can reach them easily and frequently, and the other seaside resorts of the Jersey coast, and one can reach them easily and frequently, either by rail or boat. The coast of Long Island is dotted from end to end with delightful little nooks for the heat-oppressed deutsens of the town. A few hours' journey takes us to Newport or Saratogs. We have the "American Rhine," in the form of the noble Hudson, at our doors, with its

palisades and the
LONG VISTA OF COUNTRY SEATS
Which line its banks from the Battery to Pough-

which line its banks from the Battery to Poughkeenste. These would be sufficient certainly to
surp your needs and gratify our tastes, but the
catalogue is by no means complete until we have
added Coney Island and Rockaway. High Bridge,
the Catskille, Glen Island, Fort Lee, and all the
lesser satelites. The means of reaching all these
points are simple, safe, and inexpensive. One can
take a boat or train to any of the places within a radusof ten miles from the City Hall every hour during the day, and the average price of a round-trip
ticket is about if yeens. Studday excursions up
the Hudson and on the Sound are becoming very
popular, particularly with the 'aboring classes
wince wore prevents them going during the week.

THE chowns and Hour Environment of these—from the
unpretentious Bowery to the more aristocratic
Broadway, Good music, good ventilation, and
modernise prices are the attractions at these places,
and they are universally patronized by almost
every class and social grade. In fact, New York
is fast getting to be a beer-lithking city. The
ladies take kindly to the Bowerga, and their
pricy faces and tolletes now grace the gardens
formerly frequented only by the meles, and a
liberal sprinkling of the fruit sisterhood. This
latics class are always to be seen at the gardens in
full force, though at the better places only those
attended by an excert can gain admittance.

Koster A BLAL'S 18

at present the popular high-ioned garden.

at present the popular high-toned garden. One more's band has been ptaying there until the opening of Coney Island, when they went to the hutter place for the season, and have been succeeded by Arbuckle and his new military band. The drams does not fluurian here during the hot months, and yet there are always some theaters which keep "open house" during the entire season and always have patrons. Of these, the Madison Square is the finest. The ventilation of this theater is simply perfect; the temperature is kept comfortably cool by a complicated system, and the air is cooled by passing over tanks of ice in the hasement.

THIS IS STRILE MACKAYE'S OLD THEATER.

dent mayes man so the

LATE SCENETARY OF STATE.

He was ponderous, dignified, and haughty, with
none of the bon homme and geniality which are
such prominent characteristics of the man from
Maine. But in the make-up of Mr. Conkling's
substitute the most ridiculously-attend and un-Maine. But in the make-up of Mr. Conking's substitute the most ridiculously-absurd and unlife-like effects were produced. The actor who essayed this character was short, undignited in his bearing, and positively tigly. He wore an iron-gray wig and beard, used bad grammar, and was dressed unbecomingly. The plot of the play which has caused this mid-summer sensation in the metropolis is simple. The plece is a rehash of a recent English

PLAY BROUGHT OUT IN LONDON PLAY BROUGHT OUT IN LONDON

a few years ago for the purpose of lampooning the
Engilsh ministry, Gladstone and other leaders being the original statesmen held up to public ridicule. The play ran two or three nights and was
then stopped by the government. The scene is
laid in the planet Venus, whence the name. The
fairles, who are represented by a score of pretty
blondes with charming costumes and pretty
figures, resolve to visit this earth and learn for
themselves the attractions and vices of the sinful
globe. Their three brothers, fearing the consequences of such a visit, try to dissuade the fair
goddesses from carrying their purpose into effect,
but are only able to do so upon promising to visit
the wicked planet themselves and sending to the
sisters representatives

who shall be all their own. The three statesmen already named are the ones selected for the emeratiment and edification of the ladies, and they proceed to falfill their lofty mission by organizing a government for the new planet. The government which the three establishes proves to be a corrupt and unjust one, and the fairies finally robel, driving the statesmen from their dominious in ignominious diegrace. The piece gives opportunity for much incidental by-p.sy, music, and dancing, which is thoroughly improved. The political allusions to "civil service," "our Navy," our diplomatic policy, &c., &c., are well received, and the performance, though not profound, is pleasing. It is well mounted, and is rouning linely. It is town talk.

FAYE ELLE. TYPICAL OF THE BACE

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA. Massey and the Democrats-Their State Executive Committee.

Special Correspondence of THE RESPUBLICAN.

KICHMOND, VA., June 16.—Your correspondent has at last reached the bottom of the Massey treason to the Liberal party, and I can safely say that the Democrats have made the same bargain with Massey they made with Moffett, with Allen, and with Barbour, and I am also forced to say that Massey's fate will be like unto theirs. How counciling! how pleasing to the fair-minded men of the party which

of the party which
MR. MASSEY RETRAYED
to know that his remuneration will come quickly
and will not be undeserved! For this tresson to the Liberal party Mr. Massey was offered the sup-port of the Democratic party last winter. He ac-cepted the proffer at the hands of the Democratic bourbons, and now it is for them to earry out the

cepted the profer at the hands of the Democratic bourbon, and now it is for them to carry out the contract. These Bourbons did not ask the Democratic voters of the State if they would indense their action at the polis next November, and, lot the voters are now beginning to see that they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by their "bosses," and they have been sold out by the pross durants Massoy as it did in 1879, while in another city a butter informed paper says he has some claims on the Funders which they will be bound to respect. That he has, and he is exacting too; hot only will be fight valiantly for his rights as vouchsaied by pronine, out he will battle to the bilter end for all that his exotiam can possibly suggest to his mind as possible of accomplishment, totally regardless of the claims of those opposed to him.

Now size What This "GYING AWAY" of Funder party by the defeated and dismayed executive committee has done already. It has minized the manula of the press that has been regarded as carrying enough influence to justify a conference of the sails of the Funder faction to Massey; it has closed the lips of the beinerata who want to bring the question of the tariff into the canvass, and it has ise says the Deposite of this city, without attributing it to the right cause) redeemed an approach of the bemocratic platform of 1880 is to be covered.

up with the dirty rag of the Fonder brigade on which they scrawled in 1879, "Anything to beat

A WEEKLY RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Opening of the Resorts—New York as the Great
American Summer Retreat—Its Wonderful
and Varied Attractions—The
New Play, "Yenns."

Special Correspondence of Tier Responsibility of the Sale of paying Messay for what he did "down below."
American Summer Retreat—Its Wonderful
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American Summer Retreat—Its Wonderful
and Varied Attractions—The
New Play, "Yenns."

Special Correspondence of Tier Responsibility of the Sale of the International State of the Sale of the International State of th DRUNKEN LIABS WHO WERE UTILIZE

## DOWN AT BLACKISTON'S.

Everything Ready on the Island for a

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN:
BLACKISTON ISLAND, St. MARY'S COUNTY, MD., June
16.—After a delightful sail of a few hours I find my self comfortably case onced on this beautiful island. J. Albert Clark gives us some pleasant reading and reminiscences in his "Along Shore on the Potomac;" but hardly does justice to this charm-ing spot, which may be overslooked when we con-sider that at the time he was taking his notes it was laboring under neglect and inefficiency. As I steal around or recesse nodes the beautiful I stroll around or repose under the beautiful shade, I am deeply impressed with an air that plainly bespeaks a new order of things here in marked contrast to the old regime of some years ago when I visited R. At that time I predicted that

UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT
it would become the most popular and eligible o
the lower Potomac summer r. sorts, and my prediction promises to be once a realization. This
laiand possesses several advantages over other
points on this historic river, famous now
in song and story, situated eighty-nine
rolles from Washington, at the mouth of
St. Clement's Bay, exactly opposite and
within five minutes sail of Collon's whatf-just
far enough to receive the invigorating odor of
brine from the ocean. Abundant share, sufbathing, sail-beating, and fishing are among the
many attractions and inducenous row offered to
guests free of charge. A new and substantial
whatfins been completed, at which any beat can
land with "ceriaimy, celerity, and security," to
use a phrase in the star-rouse vermacular.

AN ACHING VOID HAS REEN FILLED
in the cuisine department, which will in the fu-UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT

AN ACHING VOID HAS BEEN FILLED in the cuisine department, which will in the future be presided over by Mrs. Rebecca Adams, so long and favorably known as the popular hences of St. George's Island, near Piney Point, which is alone sufficient goarantoe that one will receive a good, square meat. A continual round of enjoyment will be the order of the day this summer. When tired of fishing and crabbing one can hunthe feative oyster, or skip across to the shore and indulge in a walk or ride over the hills and dates of "My Maryland."

of "My Maryland" ride over the miss and disce of "My Maryland".

THE GOOD SHIP AREOWSMITH,

Captain Ross, the ne piew silva of commanders, will make tri-weekly trips here. The beat, as everybody in Washington knows, is a "daisy," and the captain, genial and jolly, is all attention to the comfort of passengers, and when you had you feel as if you were parting with an old friend. The island is now ready for guests, and the proprietors tell me that they shall sparry no pains to make it what Washington has longed for "lo, these many years," viz, a first-class summer resort, coming within the purview of a poor man's pocketbook. From present appearances cannot see why they should not enjoy a pleasant and prosperous season, and those who can "saft the ocean blue" can have the bost time here.

ORANNIS.

#### THE HIGH PRICE OF BEEF.

Tannerizing to Bear a Butl Market-A

New and Important Scheme.
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.
Meeting Mr. Terrapia in front of Willard's Hotel last evening, I made the oft-repeated inquiry if he had yet discovered either righteousness in Democracy or any sudden way to make a for-

"You had better ask," s'sarply retorted Bill, "whether I have secured some sure way to keep body and soul together and eyade shrinkage, Thirty-five cents per pound, sir, was all my butcher demanded for choice roass and steaks yesterday; meats of every kind, sir, at war prices—from 50 to 100 per cent, above the ordinary figures. Why, sir, it equals California in '49. And, would you believe it, he had the effrontery, sir, to a-sure me

it was still a rising market, and he had no cause to anticipate a break in it."
"What are the causes?" we softly inquired, as we noticed the color of Mr. Terrapiu's face alterwe noticed the color of Mr. Terrapin's face afternate between a cardinal hue and a mazarine blue. None under the sun, sir," was his rapid response, "except that the fools are still in the majority, and, as ever, ready to exter to extentionists in the imaginary belief that there are certain things in life indispensable to everyday happiness. Causes, sir, are, however, not the questions for present consideration. It is the remedy, sir, that invites the carnest attention of every Washingtonian housekeeper, and it is with these we have to deal. This remeity we hold in our hands of a most feasible character, requiring but united notion for a-speedy success in bringing meats and the cost of living once more within the bounds of remon."

cason."
"How, may I inquire, and what is your plan?"
"Simplest matter in the world," responded Bill;
built the market."
"And how is that to be done?" I sgain ques-

"And how is that to be done?" I again questioned.

"Tannerize, sir," said Mr. Bill Terrapin, as he straightened his lofty frame to its foll height.

"Tannerize; and what in name of all conscience is that?" I inquired.

"Fast, sir; a ten days' fast without meat, sir. Your wife's minister will give you a dispensation for the purpose, 'said Bill. "You see," he continued, 'this city has ten thousand government clerks, who, by daily demands on their generosity of one kind and another, are about the porrest, most sensible, and worst paid class of people in the country. They constitute an army within themselves. I have secured the names of five hundred and ninety-two bona fide hous-keepers to-day already of this class, will increase it to over fifteen hundred to morrow, and several times that number before the week expires, all pledged to atstain from the use of beef and mutton for ten days from the 20th instant, and you can mark my prediction, sir, that there will be a harvest and quick return for those who sell short on the bull market here, which will prove infinitely more profinible than buying Pacific Mail on a margin of 40 cents—and don't forget it."

ERRIC STURGEON.

A Mystery Explained.

One day last week a party of ex-Union and exconfederate officers were walking over the battlefield of Gettyaburg, engaged in locating points of interest on that bloody battle-ground. Colonel F. M. Cummins, of New York, halted at a certain spot and was very positive that he stood there," but the others were not convinced. How there," but the others were not convinced. How could a man tell to a half's breadth where he had fought nineteen years before. All were mystified. Colonel Cummins was pre-sed hard. How could it be? "Well," said the Colonel, "you see that bole between the rocks there; that's how I know for as I slood, here on the 2d day of July, 1883, I said to myself, says I: "Now, by the old Harry, Cummins, if it gets hot, hop like hed into that he." This statement convinced the party of the accuracy of the Colonel's memory.—Eschange.

Adriff on a Trople Sea.

We hear of a strange adventure from Reunion.
Two soldlers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Mauritius, went out for an excursion along the shore in a little skiff. They were caught in a shore in a little skiff. They were caught in a strong current and carried out into the Indian Ocean, where they drifted about for nins days, without food or anything to drink except rain water. One eventually died from exhaustion; the surviver, named Forsythe, a native of Woolwich, aged about twenty-two, was at last thrown on to the coast of the Island of Rounion, about twenty-nine miles from 8t. Denis, and was properly caret for by the consol. They fed on flying fish, and being followed all the way by monister sharks, who were nearly level with the boat, must have had a terrible time of it.—London Times.

Mr. Mackey, the millionaire, was mentioned in a story that went the rounds of the press some weeks ago as a very ungrateful man. The gist of the story was that an old fellow who had bethe story was that an old fellow who had be-friended Mackey, the boy, is now allowed by Mackey, the man, to end his days in the Unter-County, New York, Almstonse. Mr. Markey rises to say that he never saw or heard of the almshoose person, never was in Shankader, as the story has I, andnever was helped to an education. When about 2t years of age he faunt himself an unedu-rated youth at work as a laborer in the mines of Sterra County, California, and since then his days have been passed on the Pacific coast,

Pat's Logic. "That man is a phrenologist, Pat," "A phat?" asked Pat, puzzled. "A phrenologist," "Phat's that?" "Why, a man that can tell, by feeling of the bumps on your head, what kind of a mon you are." "Bumps on me head, is it?" exclaimed far, "Begorra, then, I should think it would give him more of an oldes phat kind of a woman me wife is?"

NICE AND SOFT, Together they get in the paries alone, At the dusk of a Sabbath day, Her shapely head close to his own, In a tender, loving way.

"I like to lay my bead, dear Will, 'Gainst yours," she murmured low, In tones which made his pulses thrill, And his face with repture glow.

\*And is it because you love me, dove?"
He asked, and then she coughed.
"No, dear Will, not that, but love,
Because it's nice and soft?"

"GIVING IT AWAY."

ADMITTING THEIR OWN RASCALITY.

The Charleston Congressman - Sequel of the Markey Dibble Contest in the House-Who E. W. M. Mackey Is-Propriety of the Fili-

A correspondent of the Caronics and Consistentionshie, of Augustis, Ga., located at Sumiter, S. C., sends the following to the above-named journal under date of the 5th Instant, which appeared recently. He says: Scarcely had the ink dried upon the pen of your correspondent, who was lamenting a possible Democratic blunder in 1894, when the wires flashed to the country a grave political mistake in 1892. The fillbustering against Markov ethors to be a contract of the country and the country agrave the country agrave and the country agrave and the country agrave and the country agrave.

political mistake in 1882. The fillustering against Mackey, atthough conducted by the almost unanimous hosts of the Democrats in the lower House of Congress, was obliged to fall. There was never any doubt that Mackey was elected in 1878; by certain crooked measures, which were the actions of individuals, for which they and not the great Democrate were responsible. In was considered. Democracy were responsible, he was counted out and the brilliant and popular O'Connor was counted in. Everybody in Unarieston knew and knows this. But Mackey was peculiarly hateful to the people of his Congressional diarrie, and many good men were willing to do anything to keep him out of Congress. In the general election of 1859

MACKEY BEAT O'CONNOR

by a very large majority; but the same orsimilar means were used to sold the man who it was reli was the representative of the wealth, intelligence, and character of the better classes or people. I say nothing of the morality or propriety of the course pursued. All that I claim is that whatever measures were used were personal and individual sets, and not chargeable to the Democratic party. State or National. In the contest which has just terminated in unsenting the ablest Representative from South Carolina, a most worthy and estimable gentleman, Mr. Dibble, of Orangeburg, has been victimized to the blundering policy of Randall-"cf d'ome genas" Mr. Dibble was honestly and fairly elected. In fact, be could not be otherwise, for there was no opposition to him. The few votes that were polici for Mackey were cast without the knowledge of the candidate, and assoon as known the voting was stopped. Mackey was not a candidate when Dibble was elected. He stood upon his election in 1830, and refused to admit that there was any vacancy created by the lamented death of M. P. O'Connor. When, however, the united Democracy in the United States House of Representives

States House of Representives

DETERMINED TO KEHP MACKEY OUT
by dilatory measures, they indorsed the francis
committed by scalous individuals, in their extrumity striving to keep out one whom they despissed and to honor one who was in every way
worthy of honor. It would seem that the talm
judgment of Northern Democrats—whose consitiuencies were not misrepresented by the most
uncongenial and unsaltable mean of a bitter oppestition—ought to have taught them the manijest fact that a Republican house would not consent to retain a Democrat, however agreeable personally and however fitted for his high trust by
character and intellect, when he was unfortunately
voted for at an election where there was no vacaucy. The battle was one which was lost before
it was fought, and the gallant and secomplished
geutleman from Orangeburg was forced to lead a
forford hope from the very jump. I have said
nothing acout the forgeries of evidence, dec,
charged against Mackey. He looks like a man
who could commit a crime. But, as

HIS MAJORITY WAS LARGE,

HIS MAJORITY WAS LANGE,
be certainly must have been not only a criminal
but a fool to tumper with the evidence in his case.
A fool he certainly is not. He is quick, laborious,
studious, well informed, and weil educated. Inservive character as to money matters is good. I
have never heard him charged with any of the
corruption so common in South Carolina during
the Radical regime. His courage is undoubted,
In fact, he is so utterly indifferent to danger that
it is a wonder he has lived through all the excitting times of 1868 to 1876. He has smother good
quality; he never forgets an act of kindness.

SOUTH CAROLINA WILL NOT SUFFER HIS MAJORITY WAS LANGE,

ou ily; he never forgeis an act of kindness.

SOUTH CAROLINA WILL NOT SUFFEE

much from anything which E. W. M. Mackey can
or would do during the brief period of his membership in the House. He is a native of the State,
and all his interests are in the State. He may be
indignant against Democrats, who have kept him
out so long, but brave men are seldom vindletive.
A man who is honest, brave, and grateful has a
tremendous foundation for virtue and usefulness.
Both members will draw their pay and get their
expenses allowed. Dibble confes out of the contest with clean hands and the good opinion of all
men. Mackey will have but a brief career.
Another election takes place in the fall. Charleston county will probably te thrown into a white
district, and send one of her own respected sons
to fill the place in Congress which Makey will vacate on the 4th of March, 1883. But what a blow
has

MR. RANDALL'S MANAGEMENT MR. EANDALI'S MANAGEMENT
Inflicted upon the Democracy of the country!
Alas! the old proverb is true of Congressional
leaders as it is of men in general, "The fools are
not all dead." Now men must dome to the front.
The party must reform itself thoroughly and
quickly, or good-bys to all hope of national Democratic victories for many a long day. U. H. M.

CRITICISING THE PRESIDENT.

Mean and Vapid Utterances by Irrespon aible Crities. There is some vapid criticism of President Ar-thur's administration because he does not con-tinue the policy of President Garfield's administration. Precisely what that policy was Garfield did not live to develop, hence the unreasonableness of criticising President Arthur for not solving an insoluble problem. If critics mean that he is appointing to office a different class of men from those who would have been selected by President Garfield, that is also unreasonable. No two men could possibly do the same thing in the same way in this respect. If Mr. Blatne, or Mr. Sherman, or any other man had succeeded Garfield, the criticism would have been similar, and equally absurd. The time for criticism will arrive when President Arthur appoints an unit Republican to office, or deserts for criticism will arrive when Provident Arthur appoints an unfit Republican to office, or deserts Republicans for Democrats. This he has not yet done. So far as we have observed, his practical ideas of civil service are quite as pronounced as those of President Hayes' or President Garleid's were. That he has not declared any personal policy is creditable to him. He has been wisely content to exercise the functions of his own office, and leave Congress to its proper legislative duties. His policy has been to let well enough alone, in which he exhibit strue wisdom. Hence the State convention justly indersed his administration.—

Daytos (Ohio) Journal.

The Rev. Mr. Carrington, of Charlotte County, Virginia, belonged to one of the old families, was an elegant preacher, and universally popular. He was careless about the management of his large estate, while his brother Paul was noted for his thrift and industry. The preacher usually bought h s butter from Paul. One Sunday morning after breakfast, and just as the reverend gentleman was
sea ting for church, he dispatched his servant over
to his brother's house for a fresh supply of butter
that would be needed at the Sunday dinner. The
negro was told to hurry back and report the suecess of his mission. The preacher was in the
midst of his sermon, and had elequently rela et
what Marthew, Mark, Luke, and John had said in
relation to the subject-matter of his text. Just as the
breathless negro had arrived at the church and
had meekly supped in to take a seat, the Rev. Mr.
Carrington, already considerably warmed up, said,
in toundering tones: "and what does Faul say?
The negro, thinking the question addressed to him,
replied, in the hearing of the while congregation;
"Marse Paul says as how you can't get any more
butter fill you've paid for dat you got last week."
Imagine the rest of the scene.—Richmond Whig.

Tarkish Equestrianism. breakfast, and just as the reverend gentleman was

Tarkish Equestrianism.

In a private letter, General Lew Wallace, the American minister at Constantinople, describes a wonderful exhibition of hor-emanship which he recently witnessed. Gen. Wallace writes: I were invited a few days ago by the Sultan to go with invited a few days ago by the Sultan to go with him and witness a drill of his household troops. The old Eleventh could beat his infanitry, but the performance of his Circassian cavalry was semiting extraordinary. As a sample: Four companies magnificently mounted were in line. A bugle call, and the right company dashed through the front full speed. Another call, there was a beautiful feat. Each man reached out with his right hand, caught the rein close to the bit, paind hard, and threw his horse that on his left aday, dismonaling as it went down. Then, on the ground behind the horse, he begun firing as a skirmisher. A third call, the company rose up with their horses, and retrested at full speed, reforming as they went. As I had never even heard of such a thing, you can imagine my actorishment.

A Rival to Jumbe. Jumbo has a rival at South Atlantic City, an enterprising individual having invested in some land near the city, in anticipation of selling it off in building lots at fabulous prices, and, finding it in building lots at fabulous prices, and, finding it rather an elephant upon his hands, has turned his Yankee ingenuity to account by creeting a huge elephant upon the beach. He takes you inside of it through a door in one of the hind logs and up accord a tops leading to some small chantlers, and out again through one of the fore logs, or you can ascend to the andels and take a seat and outloy the breezes and a view of the occur. The patient animal, with trunk laced in a cask of water, quietly submits to being walked through by the curiousant ten conts per head, and is faund much more docale than Jumbe is, said not near so coatly in the matter of food and whisky.

Medicalm's Belastives.

Madame Modjeska, the netroes, has succeeded, after many and hitherto unsuccessful attempts, in obtaining a degree from the Emperor of Russis granting amnesty to the relatives of her husband

granting amnesty to the relatives of her husbane granting amnessy to the relatives of her historial and restoring their estates. They were intimately connected with the Pollah insurrection of 18st. Some were exclude and all had their property conficulty, for the family was of noisie descent and great antiquity. The Madame herself is of pleating origin, for the belongs to the mirer axistocraty of gentus.

Kansas Politics.

Kanuss politics are modiled. An effort has been made by the Republicans to get Governor St. John to withdraw from the gullematerial contest and run for Congressman-at-large, but he firmly declines to do Lin and it has all dust if he does not receive the Republican nonlines of Governor he will run as an Jodependent conditate.